
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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1 SUBJECT Chinese Activity in Tibet in Tibet

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1. Tibetan internal and external policy are in the hands of the Premier, No-Gaboh-Shape, an old member of the Tibetan Government. No was an adviser to the Dalai Lama and went to Mao Tse-tung on a so-called mission of conciliation in March 1950. He came back from Peiping with orders to take over the premiership. In April 1953 he set up his office in the Dalai Lama's palace, in order to have close contact with the Dalai Lama and to watch him. In the cellars of the palace 27 persons are held prisoners in spite of the general amnesty proclaimed on the Chinese occupation. The names of these people are unknown, but they are individuals regarded by No as dangerous competitors.
2. General Chang Kua-hua is in charge of Tibetan military affairs. His headquarters are in Nordu-Linga, the Dalai Lama's summer palace, and he has established himself there with his personal staff, four women and 17 Chinese. Also, probably to keep an eye on No, he has established 400 officials of the Chinese political police in the west wing of the palace in Potala. Room was made for them by ejecting some of the monks who acted as the Lama's household.
3. General Chang Kua-hua is the successor of General Liu Po-chen, who was known as "the Sword." Liu led the vanguard on the march to Tibet and thereby secured his position in the Chinese Army. He was also responsible for putting Peiping's orders to the Lama in palatable form. On his recall he arranged with Chang Kua-hua as to how far the Dalai Lama's powers should be limited. It is to be noted that the Panchen Lama, who was brought along by General Liu on his march, made no difficulties and limited himself strictly to religious matters.

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4. The limitation of the Dalai Lama's powers had reached the following stages by the spring of 1953: the Dalai Lama can receive no visitors without the permission of Chang Kua-hua; Premier No, who was formerly allowed to issue permissions for visits to the Dalai Lama, has had this privilege revoked; the Dalai Lama is no longer allowed to state his own godhead or to be honored in this capacity. This order extends to pilgrims and monks. This clearly deprives the Dalai Lama of most of his religious leadership and limits him to minor managerial duties.
5. One of the Dalai Lama's brothers is studying in the US. His sister has taken part in various political congresses in China and Eastern Europe.

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